

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Barium Exhibited by Greeley.

Horace Greeley was born to be the manager of a wax-work show. Neither the Mrs. Jarley action nor the Madame Tussaud of fact can be compared with him in prompt and profitable appreciation of the market value of a monster. His "Chamber of Horrors" in the Tribune is infinitely more fascinating, with its daily kaleidoscope of assassinated loyalists, tortured freedmen, and crucified school-masters, than any collection of the sort which is elsewhere accessible. And, such is the just confidence of Horace Greeley in his genius, that he has not feared to grapple at last with the long-recognized prince of humbug himself, and to sustain, by a single stroke, the highest pinnacle of fame. The spectacle of P. T. Barnum exhibited by Horace Greeley recalls that of the Emperor Valentinian used as a horse-block by the victorious Sapor. He who had triumphed over Joyce Heath and the woolly-horned, over the Pejee mermaid and the Atsee children, who had put a hook into the nose of the Leviathan public, and chained the morning star of Swedish song to his chariot wheels, is now in his turn become a show. Horace Greeley has caught him, and shaved him, and clad him in a white sheet; he has bound a single file about his mature brow, and sent penny trumpet to his lips, and compelled him to proclaim to all the land, "Behold the perfect man, and mark the upright!" For the small price of four cents, any purchaser of the Tribune is invited by Horace Greeley to walk up and inspect the only candidate for Congress who will never "sell his birthright for a mess of pottage," and who "would rather a thousand times be defeated than permit one grain of gold to be secured by basely using it to induce a voter to act contrary to his honest convictions." It is impossible to deny that so brilliant and amusing an entertainment has never before been offered to an intelligent public at so small a charge. The management has surpassed itself in the general get-up of the booth, as well as in what Squeezers would call the "richness" of the curiosity it contains. Before the door stands Horace Greeley himself, in a big wig and black silk gown, uttering these impressive sentences:—

"The practice of buying votes is so flagrantly criminal, so palpably destructive to republican liberty, that no language can adequately portray its enormity. It must be arrested at whatever cost."

"In the mind's eye, Horatio," do we not here behold Simon Cameron, Governor Morton, and other "flagrant criminals" slinking away, rebuked at these ominous sounds? What a glow of virtuous approval! How the hearts of the public when they see them flying with averted heads! Oh! how delicious the sensation that awaits us when, having paid our small fee in the open hand of the showman, we enter the sacred precincts, and find ourselves face with the pure, the proud, the spotless P. T. B.!

"This ladies and gentlemen," exclaims the eloquent H. G., "is the being who has resolved to arrest, at any cost, the infamous practice which we all of us so cordially condemn! Admire the apostolic simplicity expressed in the parting of his hair, the beatific worldliness of his smile, the guileless candor of his gaze! He wears, you will observe, a white sheet, in graceful allusion not only to the classic custom whereby each candidate who asked the suffrages of the people, being clothed in candid white, did so proclaim his purity of thought and purpose, but also because a sheet has no pockets; and our friend, fearing lest his enthusiastic supporters might perchance insist on spending his money unbeknown to him, in order to secure his election, has nobly resolved not to carry a sixpence about his person until the polls are closed. You will the more appreciate this, when you know that the wicked Copperheads who oppose him have nominated a namesake of his—a very wealthy Mr. Barnum, a miserable manufacturer, not of woolly horses and seven-headed calves, and other elevating works of art; but of honest and shrewd and other vulgar implements of iron; and that our great leader, Senator Sumner, has received several letters informing him that this wretched man intends to spend \$50,000 in corrupting and buying up the intelligent reading men of New England like sheep in the shambles. Ah! ladies and gentlemen, what was the stoic incorruptibility of Cato, what the continence of Scipio, in comparison with the virtue of the remarkable man before you? Don't tell me that perhaps all this story about the extravagant intentions of the iron-mongering Barnum is all my eye and also Elizabeth Martin. I am well aware of that; but when you consider the natural passion of beings like our friend for giving away greenbacks promiscuously on the slightest provocation, you must surely see that the patriotism which could withstand such a temptation as this to the bestowal of more than fifty thousand dollars upon men so worthy and enlightened as all men who vote the Republican ticket straight must necessarily be, can only be adequately recognized by the unanimous election of our friend to Congress, and by a largely increased subscription to the Tribune, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, which will be supplied to clubs on favorable terms, with strawberry plants thrown in, and no extra charge whatever for wrappers." If the voters of Connecticut, the "intelligent reading men of New England," can resist such appeals as this to their noblest sensibilities, they will deserve, every man of them, to be furnished with compulsory season tickets to the gallery of Barnum's Museum for the term of their natural lives.

Barium at His Tricks Again—A New Political Pejee Mermaid.

Forty-two years ago John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Tristram Burges, of Rhode Island, were emphatically "representative men" in Congress, the one of Virginia and the South, the other of New England. During their memorable war of words, and before the latter demolished the former by a final blow, thanking Heaven that "monsters cannot propagate," Mr. Randolph won a signal advantage over "the bald-headed eagle of Rhode Island," by exclaiming, in response to his antagonist's eulogy of Yankee shrewdness, "What you call Yankee shrewdness is all Yankee swindling!" But even Randolph could have had no adequate conception of what he so sharply stigmatized, nor of such an astonishing illustration of it as, in the person of P. T. Barnum, was already "cutting eye teeth" at Grassy Plain, in the wooden nutmeg State. P. T. B. himself little dreamed of the dizzy heights of humbug which he was destined to climb. He

was then content to mix sugars, teas, and liquor, to set cotton for wool, wool and cotton for linen, burned peas, beans, and corn for ground coffee, and corn meal for ginger, and to get rid of old bottles and tin by an ingenious lottery swindle. At least so he informs us in "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself." He had not yet been inspired by prophetic visions of Joyce Heath, Niagara Falls in the Museum, the Pejee mermaid, Tom Thumb, the Swedish Nightingale, the woolly horse, the happy family, the trinitarian, the Capitol at Washington, and the White House "at the other end of the avenue." Now, however, after having "energized his functions," as Dr. Rush used to say, in a surpassing variety of ways, Barnum stretches himself for a new and still more audacious flight. As a Congressional candidate he begins by exhibiting a characteristic correspondence with a mysteriously anonymous writer—whose real name may be Ouisin or Noone, for aught we know. This correspondence might form a curious additional chapter in the next edition of the "Model Letter Writer," or of the "Apocrypha."

It bears a striking family likeness to the Pejee mermaid, which was so fearfully and wonderfully made. It is a political Pejee mermaid. It finely illustrates certain suggestive queries which the illustrious showman, with something like second sight, made two years ago, under the head of "Personal Reminiscences," in his work entitled "The Humbugs of the World." "Need I explain to my own beloved countrymen," he asks, "that there is humbug in politics? Does anybody go into a political campaign without it?" Obviously he does not wish to be suspected of being so green himself as to "go into a political campaign without it."

What a future smiles upon the aspiring Barnum! How shrewdly he has chosen his moment for entering the political arena! The radical party is without a leader. Sick of Sumner's midnight oil orations, sore under Thad. Stevens' lash, tired of Banks' attitude and sonorous monotonies, bewildered by Raymond's feats of ground and lefty tumbling, distrustful of light-fingered Butler, vexed at Ashley's blunders, they await impatiently the coming man—and his name is Barnum. He recommends himself to them by writing his own letters of introduction in this bogus correspondence. His denunciation of bribery and corruption is so sincere that they must adore his immaculateness. We fear that perhaps he almost overshoots the mark by taking such pains to throw out the impression that he will give no money to secure his election. If he had said nothing about it, who would have suspected him of ever giving away anything but free tickets to his museum?

Under the leadership of Barnum the radical party will be thoroughly reconstructed on the grand historical principle of philosophical humbug. Barnum has mastered that principle. He has fully revealed it to the world in the two works to which we have alluded, "The Life" and "The Humbugs." Together these compose what may be called Barnum's Bible. From Gibbon and the encyclopedists he has collected the history of all humbugs, from the Father of Lies humbugging Eve in the Garden of Eden, through the Witch of Endor, the Egyptian Magicians, the days of Moses, Apollonius Tyannus, Cornelius Agrippa, Cagliostro, the Count of St. Germain, George Palmannaz, Prince Hohenlohe, Joanne Southcott, Matthias, Joe Smith and the Mormon Bible, the Davenport Brothers, the Japanese jugglers, and the rest, down to Barnum himself—the last, but by no means the least!

The Connecticut election will be eventful, curious, and intensely interesting. If the Democrats should chance to carry the day, which is not impossible, farewell to the hopes which Barnum's candidacy inspires that the radical party and New England itself will, under his leadership, be reconstructed on a new moral basis of swindling! The country will lose the benefit of the lessons which the Great Panjandrum of Humbug might give to Chase, and McCulloch, and Jay Cooke, and the other financial illusionists at Washington. Pretty tricks as they know how to play with the nation's finances, they might yet learn much from Barnum.

The South and the Reconstruction Bill.

The suddenness with which the Reconstruction bill has come upon the South seems for the moment to baffle its calculations. The people have not yet recovered from the surprise occasioned by the passage of the measure through Congress, and are evidently at a loss in regard to the full scope of its provisions. They have not had time to think over the matter fully, and their newspapers have hardly begun to realize the altered aspect of affairs. We must wait awhile for the means of forming a positive judgment as to the disposition of those affected by the measure. In the meantime, however, it will be interesting to watch the temper and tactics of their local press.

Among the remnant of the fire-eating party the prevailing feeling is a mixture of incredulity and defiance. "Hoping against hope," they cling to the idea that the President may save them from the operation of the law; or, if not the President, at any rate the Supreme Court. Before its provisions can be enforced," declares the Lynchburg (Va.) News, "the President will have to be deposed, and the Supreme Court remodelled or abolished." There is an undefined faith, too, in the Northern people, the majority of whom, it is blindly supposed, are adverse to the action of Congress. With a complacency that would be amusing if it were not suicidal, the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail assures its readers, "If we stand firm, the people will come to our rescue."

The Richmond Enquirer appeals to its Northern friends to place into the breach, and in some way prevent the consummation of the Congressional work. The views we reproduced on Wednesday from the leading Democratic newspapers should convince the Enquirer of the folly of its appeal. Indeed, another Richmond journal, the Times, does not conceal the disgust excited by recent Democratic movements, whether as typified by Mr. Revelly Johnson or by the House minority.

"In the House of Representatives, when the radical party were rent in twain by dissensions, the so-called 'Democratic' minority co-operated with Thaddeus Stevens, and were the cause of the adoption of that amendment, which imposes negro suffrage upon us whether we desire or reject the Constitutional amendment. The whole course of this minority, we are pained to say, demonstrated that except as 'bumblers' dice, our rights and liberties are no more regarded by the minority than by the majority in Congress, and we feel it our duty to admonish the people of the South that in no case which the fearful atrocities of the hour may require them to take, should they place the slightest confidence in assistance from the Democratic minority which lately affiliated with Stevens."

How, then, shall the issue be met? The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, although "satisfied that this bill is the very best" that may be expected, and preferring to "stand by the portion dealt out to us," rather than to "trust to the tender mercies of the incoming Congress," finds nothing better to recommend than "passive submission. It is philosophy is limited to the fact that after the flow of the tide comes the ebb; forgetting that the ebb will bring no

relief to those whom the flow may have drowned. The Richmond Enquirer proposes to give the present through the instrumentality of the Supreme Court. "The fundamental proposition of the whole is that which denies the existence and integrity of our State organizations. Our defense lies in traversing this position. In our only mode of making this defense is by an appeal to the Courts. This is our duty to make. A case speedily done under the law, suppose it may be decided on the question of eligibility to office. It will be attended by the hungerers and strikers that the proposition will displace those liable to it who are now in office. An order for ejectment, or an application to prohibit it, will give the question before the Courts. If it be held that our State Governments are valid and according to the Constitution, then all the obstructions for State officers will be pronounced void. We must bring to judicial test, also, the right of Congress to pass martial law, and to subordinate the civil to the military law in these States, in a time of profound peace, publicly proclaimed."

Again the Richmond Times supplies an answer:—"The increasing infirmities of two of the five conservative judges forebode the death of at least one of these venerable men in less than twelve months. In such an event, will refuse to confirm any nomination of the President, and to subordinate the civil to the military law. We shall then have a Supreme Court consisting of eight members, composed of four radicals and four conservatives. This will lead to a divided Court, whenever any question growing out of the legislation of Congress upon the question of reconstruction is presented. And we believe an appeal to the Court is divided. And the appeals, it must be remembered, will be from the decisions of Underwood and the Justices, who have neither learning, character, discernment, nor the respectability of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the 'test oath,' has already been set at defiance by subordinate Federal judges, sitting in sight of the dome of the Capitol."

Besides, while the Supreme Court may set aside a particular enactment, it cannot relieve the South from the dominion of Congress. It may cause delay, but it can in no respect extricate the South from its position. And meanwhile Congress will adopt yet harsher measures, and the Northern people, incensed by what will be considered Southern contumacy, will sustain Congress in its course. In all probability the personnel of the Supreme Court will before long be in harmony with Congress. So that, as the Richmond Times points out, the South will commit a fatal blunder if it relies upon a judicial decision to secure more lenient conditions.

In other quarters, it is suggested that Congress should be left to work out its plan—the Southern people standing aloof. The Macon (Ga.) Journal insists that the government of the South by military machinery is practically impossible, and that what Congress considers Provisional Government are essential to reconstruction. But if these Provisional Governments—argued the Journal—are friends and usurpations, their members should refuse to continue their labors, that Congress may be made summarily to confront the difficulties of its task. The Lynchburg Virginian inculcates the same doctrine. "Let Congress take the whole charge of the administration of ten States. We would favor it rather than accept reconstruction upon the terms offered." The Petersburg (Va.) Index not only objects to this particular law, but to any form of reconstruction that embraces the edicts of a "test oath" better off without Congress than we would be re-conquered in Congress?" is the query with which the Index seeks to vindicate its opinion. But how is all this to help the South? What benefits will it confer? What rights restore? The South will remain out of the Union, and the exclusive power of determining the conditions of re-entrance will continue vested in Congress. With this fixed fact before it, what profit, or convenience, or dignity can non-resistance and non-action bring to the South?

"The plan 'appears to be entirely permissible and not obligatory,' remarks the Montgomery Mail. We think that the assumption is not warranted. Congress has provided a method of reconstruction, under which the existing State Legislatures may take the initiative by providing for the assembling of the contemplated Convention. It does not follow, however, that if the local Legislatures neglect the opportunity, reconstruction will be indefinitely postponed. The next step will be to provide for the election of delegates by other than local legislative action; and the men who now imagine that their obstinacy will suffice to thwart the law, will discover to their cost that reconstruction may be carried on without them.

The Richmond Examiner, of all the Southern journals that have come under our notice, alone seems to comprehend the wisdom of action referring to the plan of Congress, the Examiner says:—"With all its multifarious abominations, it contains one feature hitherto unseen in any act of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Upon the fulfillment of certain requirements by a Southern State, it declares—

"Such State shall be entitled to a representation in Congress." These words, should they become the law of the land, are a summons to the representatives of the people of Virginia which they cannot afford to disregard. They contemplate the re-entrance of the State into the Union, destroyed. And if there is no legal and peaceful means of resisting that destruction, we should consider at once the question whether we shall set our faces against reconstruction. "That the Virginia Legislature should take this matter into earnest advisement is a position which, we suppose, no one can dispute."

Passing from newspapers to politicians, we observe that Governor Peipont, of Virginia, urges that a convention should be called at once in that State. If the Legislature refuses—he is reported to have remarked—"designing politicians" outside will proceed on their own account; and we apprehend that the same may be said of every excluded State. In Georgia, ex-Governor Brown has published a similar recommendation, and his words will undoubtedly influence the people, whether the politicians heed them or not. Governor Orr is also exerting himself to overcome the extremists of South Carolina; and it is not unlikely that the resulting violence with which these extremists have received will induce him to attempt the organization of a new party in the State, with a view to its reconstruction in harmony with the will of Congress. Our Charleston correspondent represents that the efforts of Governor Orr have not been without effect upon the people, of whom it is said that "they are now willing to make great concessions." When the purpose of Congress shall be more completely realized by the South, we may expect that this willingness will make itself felt. We look to the people to overcome the pride and selfishness of politicians; and to substitute prudence and concession for the vanities which are taught by the newspapers.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philtegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. No. 40 CHESTNUT STREET.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE. Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SITS, WALNUT CHAIRS, SITS, PARLOR SITS IN VELVET FLUSH, PARLOR SITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SITS IN HAIR CLOTH, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. F. F. GUSTINE, No. 11 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3154

COAL. COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. FOLK.) LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD No. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA. Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and REBROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unexcused Coal. Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 256m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & C. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 514 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 8 271/2

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurements at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 1111 No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC. CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, KNIVES, ZOLSTROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at Cheap Store, No. 185 SOUTH TENTH STREET. Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Fahy & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street. City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 111

EDWARD DUNN, (Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.) HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. Glazing, Graining, Gilding, etc. No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC. FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 516 RACE STREET. We beg to draw your particular attention to our new FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT. The first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore your goods to their original color, and in the least possible time, without injuring them. Ladies' Cloaks and Children's Gowns are restored to their original color, and the best material of France suitable to warrant perfect satisfaction to our customers. Also, all kinds of Ladies' Trimmings, are cleaned and dyed, and without taking apart, whether Ribbons, Corals, Table Covers, Opera Cloaks and Mantles, etc., cleaned and Carpeted. Valves, Ribbons, &c., cleaned and restored to their original color, and the best material of France suitable to warrant perfect satisfaction to our customers. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited. ALBEDYLL & MARX, No. 516 RACE STREET.

FINANCIAL. PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN. PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF \$23,000,000. AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past; And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore, Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than thirty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars payable at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etc., received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value. Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act. Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money for the benefit of the estate, or trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of interest not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their interest, as follows:—Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. JOHN F. HARTMAN, Auditor-General. W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY. WITHOUT CHARGE. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD Street. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. DRAFFS ON NEW YORK. Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 31m

FINANCIAL. BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA. Dealers in all Government Securities. OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 31m

NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO., DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY. FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES. FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 132 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of March Creek to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, TREASURER, No. 132 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at 85. All information cheerfully given. JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. 11 27m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers, 76 So. 3d St., 13 Nassau St., Philada. | New York. Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD St. JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST 7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TENTHS AND THE Difference in Market Price Allowed. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 25m) NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 509 and 511 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000—FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, William Erwin, Sam'l A. Bigham, E. B. Cross, Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Shaw.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables. CAPITAL, \$500,000. DIRECTORS: N. B. BROWN, EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN W. HALL, S. A. DREW, J. GILLINGHAM, FLEMING HENRY GIBSON, CHARLES H. GALE, J. B. WELLS. Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth. This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—Cash Bonds.....\$1 per \$100 Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per \$100 Gold Coins or Bullion.....25 cents per \$100 Gold or Silver Plate.....10 cents per \$100 Cash Boxes or small boxes of Bankers, Brokers, and Haberdashers, etc., contents unknown to the Company.....25 cents per \$100 This Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at \$25, \$40, \$60, and \$75 a year, according to size and location. Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposits. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. (Circulars) N. B. BROWN, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.